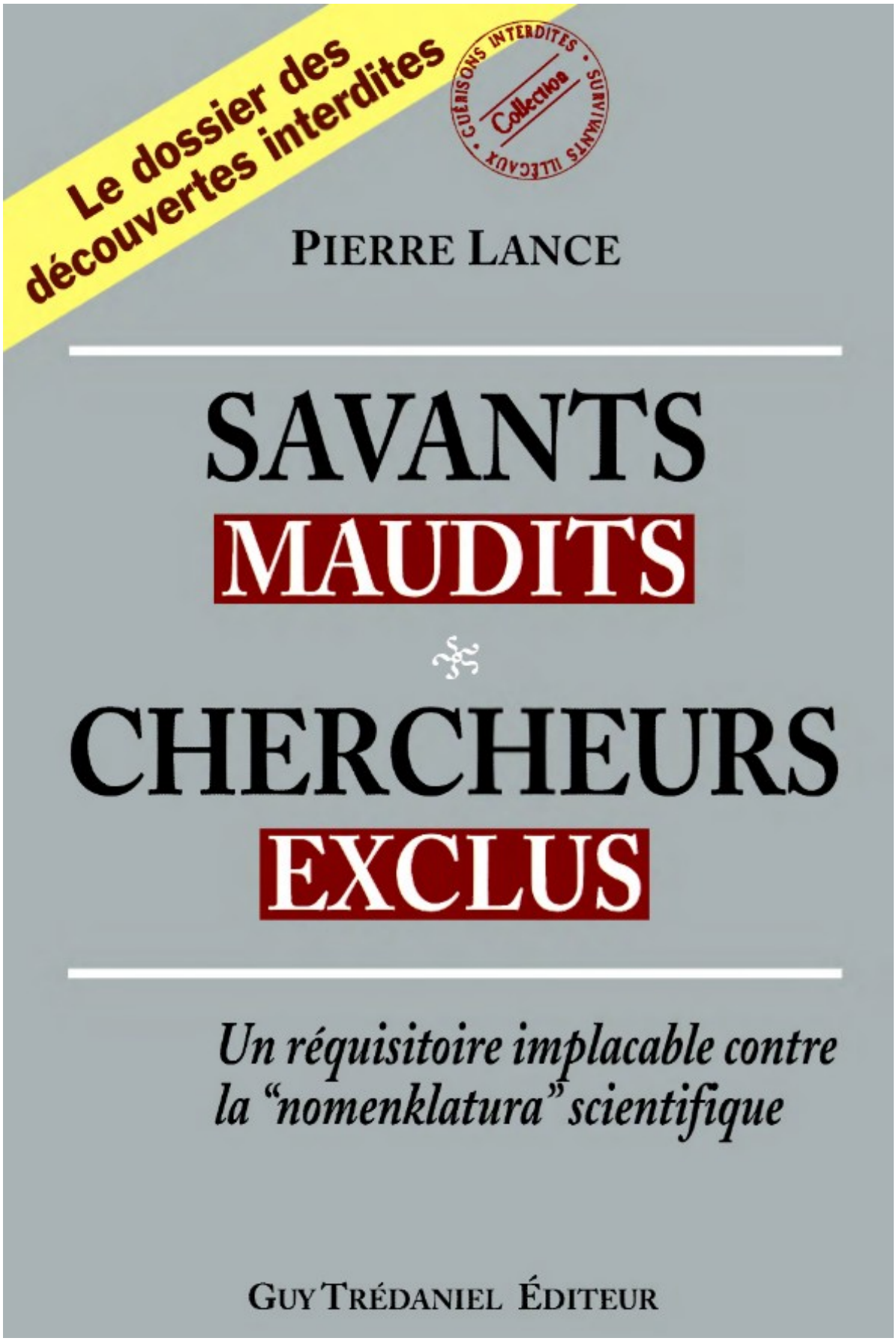
Chapter about **Jules Tissot** from this book. Translated from French (google translate).



The Dossier of Forbidden Discoveries

Peter Lance

Cursed Scientists & Researchers Excluded

An implacable indictment of the scientific "nomenklatura"

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JULES TISSOT

Dr. Jules Tissot, professor of general physiology at the National Museum of Natural History, devoted most of his life to in-depth research on the elements composing the living cell. Although he differed from Béchamp on several points, he nonetheless acknowledged the eminent value of his predecessor's work and, like him, spoke out against Pasteur's serious errors.

Although differently oriented, the theses of Béchamp and Tissot complement and mutually confirm each other on the essentials, namely the extreme polymorphism of living matter and the importance of the evolution of internal microelements in the appearance and development of plant, animal, and human pathologies. Both demonstrated with equal rigor and vigor the falsity of Pasteur's dogmas and the excessive importance given by the Pasteur school to external microbes, a concept that would lead all medical prevention into the harmful but lucrative system of excessive vaccination.

In 1926, Professor Tissot published the first volume of his treatise, Constitution of Animal and Plant Organisms - Causes of the Diseases That Affect Them, accompanied by numerous high-magnification and highly precise photographs taken by the author himself, which demonstrated the accuracy of his views. But from that moment on, he encountered dogmatic scientism and the conspiracy of silence of which Béchamp had been a victim a few decades earlier.

Jules Tissot pursued his work with admirable perseverance and published his second volume in 1936, without any more success, since the law mandating diphtheria vaccination was passed on June 25, 1938. Finally, he published his third volume in 1946, considering it definitive and displaying a "naive" conviction, like Béchamp before him, that one cannot eternally prevent the truth from triumphing. Both of them, like almost everyone else, forgot that the longer a truth has been concealed, the easier it becomes to conceal it further, because lies and errors take root in people's minds. Especially since, if by chance the truth does show its face, it is shattered by the irrefutable assertion that represents the height of popular credulity: "If it were true, everyone would know!" No, alas, nothing prevents a truth from remaining eternally hidden.

The works of Dr. Tissot are now impossible to find, and I owe it to my friend André Passebecq, editor of the journal Vie et Action, that I possess a precious copy of the

third volume of Tissot's work. Even more disadvantaged than Béchamp, Tissot is not included in any encyclopedia.

One might be surprised that Tissot is even less well-known than Béchamp, since Tissot worked closer to our time, before, during, and after the Second World War. And some readily believe that the closer we get to the 21st century, the more scientific discoveries freely blossom in the open in the fireworks of "marvelous progress." It is to be feared that this excessive naiveté will prepare these good people for some painful awakenings. For we are in reality surrounded by false progress which, after contaminated blood and mad cow disease, mere warnings, is surreptitiously preparing us for hallucinatory health catastrophes.

The cruel reality is that the only scientific or supposedly scientific discoveries that can develop, particularly in the last century, are those that open up careers for financial powers, which, once established, have the means to nip in the bud anything that threatens their supremacy, and they do not hesitate to use them.

To take just one example among a hundred others: cars would have been running on hydrogen, that is, on pure water, for a long time if the oil companies hadn't stood in their way. This doesn't mean, of course, that the oil companies haven't been useful to progress. Nor does it mean that civilization isn't progressing. But it does mean that it's doing so in an extremely dangerous way, because between two possible advances, it doesn't choose the safest and healthiest, but the one that brings the most immediate profit to those who control its technology. And another naive mistake would be to believe that these "profiteers" are only executives. Because the rank and file of large companies are just as unscrupulous as the members of their boards of directors. They defend their steak as fiercely as their caviar and their job as hard as their shares, if not more so, even if public health is compromised.

Man is a predator, readily cannibalistic when it's not too obvious. Moreover, he has become a master of self-deception, allowing him to spread poisons while convincing himself he is a benefactor of humanity and to maintain a clear conscience while digging his neighbor's grave. It's not that men are more wicked than crocodiles. They are, in fact, certainly much more sensitive and scrupulous. The proof is that they can only behave like beasts if they have first convinced themselves they are angels. And in this final feat, they excel!

But if that's true, you might ask, then what can be done? Simply try to make polluters, defilers, and poisoners of all kinds see that they are no longer just digging

their neighbor's grave, but that of their own children. Then perhaps they will think twice, for even crocodiles watch over their offspring.

What made the difference in the degree of adversity encountered by Béchamp and Tissot was that Béchamp only clashed with Pasteur, which was enough to sideline him, but not to erase him completely from the annals, in which he had gained a foothold at the same time as his adversary. Tissot, for his part, no longer had Pasteur facing him, but he had something far worse: he had the Pasteur Institute, that is to say, the diabolical financial power established by the superstar of French medicine (who was never a doctor). And the Pasteur Institute, like any oil company whose profitability is threatened by its wells or tankers, was ready to crush without mercy anyone who could cast doubt on the immaculate conception of its vaccines.

Jules Tissot quickly grasped the magnitude of the hydra that stood before him, and he left us a testament to the ostracism he faced:

"When, in 1926," he wrote twenty years later, *"I wanted to publish the results of the research contained in the first volume of my work,* *Constitution of Animal and Plant Organisms; Causes of the Diseases That Affect Them*, *in the Academy of Sciences and other learned societies, this publication was refused.*

Furthermore, an order was passed to the main medical journals to forbid any publicity concerning my research. In short, freedom of opinion, discussion, and publication was stifled, and, as a sign of the general dulling of minds, not a single scientist, neither in the Academy of Sciences, nor in the Academy of Medicine, nor in the Biological Society, rose up to protest against the strangulation of this freedom. A conspiracy of silence was established."

Who launched this shameful campaign against freedom of opinion and against the general interest of science?

It was Professor Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, aided in this task by a compliant permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

The reader will certainly wonder: what was Professor Roux's motive for acting in this way?

This motive is as follows:

It was the defense of Pasteur's dogmas, which are known to be false, even within this Institute, dogmas that they want to maintain against all odds, against the general interest of humanity, against the interest and progress of science, against truth and even against reason, all in order to prevent or delay as long as possible the collapse of a shaky edifice whose fundamental foundations are false.

And it was necessary to try to defend these dogmas because the book I had just published destroyed them by establishing: that living beings, animal and plant, are bacterial in nature; that the bacterial viruses of heterogeneous infectious diseases have their original source in the organisms of living beings, and especially in plants, most of which are food for humans; and finally, that many bacterial diseases have an autogenous development.

These new notions had been established with a precise, progressive determinism that rendered them indisputable. Therefore, no one even tried to discuss them. What had succeeded against others could not succeed this time, because the danger was much greater. So, they resorted to the method of suppression.

The progress of science, the public interest, the interests of patients—all these are just swings; only one thing matters: the material interests of an Institute. And to maintain these interests, it is essential to uphold the false Pasteurian dogmas—that is to say, error—and fight against the truth.

Let no one believe that this is a scientific matter. It is exclusively a matter of material interest.

I have tried in vain, through approaches and visits, particularly to the director of the Pasteur Institute, to obtain an explanation, clarification, or even criticism. I have found only people who shunned any discussion. >>>>

How could it have been otherwise? Have you ever seen the CEO of an oil company welcome with open arms a brilliant researcher triumphantly bringing him proof that we would soon be able to do without gasoline? And what was Tissot doing? He was bringing to a company whose primary purpose, since its inception, had been the manufacture of every vaccine imaginable, irrefutable proof that these vaccines were, for the most part, useless at best, harmful at worst.

Did he really think these people would recognize their mistakes, admit they were on the wrong track, confess their sins, and commit economic suicide? Of course they avoided any discussion! What's the point of talking to someone you know perfectly well is right, but whose truth means your ruin? You turn your back on them, you

vilify them, and you use every influence you can in society to silence the troublemaker.

Few people seem to have grasped this basic biological truth: Every living being is composed of other, smaller beings. This truth immediately suggests another: All living beings tend to form larger beings by associating with one another. And these two truths lead to this conclusion: the laws of life that govern individuals (the instinct for assimilation, the instinct for reproduction, the instinct for self-preservation) govern the communities they build just as strongly It is therefore essential to be fully aware of this: Every social body, of whatever nature and whatever the intention or idea that gave rise to it—nation, company, administration, church, union, party, institute, academy, revolutionary group, hunting, fishing, or pipe-playing society, etc. —has as its primary objective the survival and development of itself, in service to others if possible, but at their own expense if necessary. And all (or almost all) the individuals who constitute this social body and who live off its successes are practically ready to do anything to ensure its continuation. Let he who has never lied or cheated to keep his job cast the first stone.

Some time ago, French tobacconists were demonstrating because they said they weren't making enough money from tobacco sales. They are drug dealers and distributors of cancer. Do you think they care? They certainly don't want to know!

Louis Pasteur created the Institute that bears his name with the aim of distributing serums and vaccines deemed "necessary" for the preservation of public health throughout France and the world, and of pursuing all possible research concerning infectious diseases. Even though Pasteur was, as is widely known, thirsty for fame and unscrupulous in his methods of achieving it, one can nevertheless accept the idea that he acted in good faith and that the intentions proclaimed by the fledgling Institute were relatively pure. Nevertheless, that, from the date of its foundation (June 4, 1887) to the present day, the Institute has developed so remarkably only because it has prioritized its own interests above all else, fiercely rejecting, through a whole network of medical, administrative and political influences, any research and any discovery, even when it came from its own researchers, that might risk calling into question Pasteurian dogmas and, at the same time, the prosperous commercialization of the products that resulted from them.

In 1998, the Institute's annual budget reached 1 billion francs, of which 33.8% was paid by taxpayers, 25.3% came from private grants or investment income, and 40.9% from industrial royalties, sales, and services. The Institute employed 2,486 people, including 1,073 researchers and scientists. It comprised 110 research units organized into 10 departments and had 20 subsidiaries worldwide. Furthermore, its commercial

activities formed an impressive network. Alain Mérieux (whose personal fortune was very substantial), long associated with the Institute and the owner of Laboratoire Mérieux, which later became Institut Mérieux and then Pasteur-Mérieux, sold his company to Rhône-Poulenc, and it became Aventis-Pasteur (the majority shareholder of Transgenes and BioMérieux Alliance).

Among the partners of the Pasteur Institute is also the firm Procter & Gamble (Pampers diapers, but also soaps, detergents, and medicines), whose consolidated turnover in France was 8.5 billion francs (1998-1999), while the pharmaceutical division of Rhône-Poulenc alone generated a turnover of 34.5 billion francs. Wouldn't one have to be incredibly naive to imagine that such a dinosaur could tolerate the emergence of a discovery likely to disrupt its remarkable organization?

The potential successors of Béchamp or Tissot have not the slightest chance of shaking such a behemoth, even if they were armed with all the scientific evidence establishing that Pasteur's medical methods are slowly but surely destroying the health of populations. Even a scandal like that of growth hormones will do no more harm to the Institute than a mosquito bite would to a crocodile.

And yet, if anything can reveal to the public the true nature of this "legendary" organism, it is this incredible irresponsibility that has condemned dozens, perhaps hundreds, even thousands of people to a slow and agonizing death. Let me briefly remind you of the process, which was detailed on France 2 on September 14, 2000, in the program Envoyé Spécial:

Naturally produced in the human body by the pituitary gland, growth hormones are, as their name suggests, essential for the growth of our bodies during childhood and adolescence. When this hormonal production is insufficient, growth is stunted, and the individuals concerned suffer from dwarfism.

In the 1960s, American scientists realized that an external supply of hormones could compensate for this deficiency, and they developed a treatment based on hormones extracted from pituitary glands taken from human cadavers. In France, the Pasteur Institute seized this opportunity and organized the large-scale collection of pituitary glands and then, through the company France-Hypophyse, promoted this miracle drug, the packaging and distribution of which were handled by the Central Pharmacy of Hospitals.

But in 1985, in the United States, three children who had received these hormones died of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, also known as spongiform encephalopathy or the human form of mad cow disease. The Americans established that pituitary glands could be infected and immediately stopped the treatments, but not before warning

their colleagues in other countries, particularly the Pasteur Institute in Paris, of this terrible danger. And what do you think the crocodile on Rue du Dr. Roux will do? He'll ramp up the promotion of growth hormones even more!

It must be acknowledged that it would be a real heartbreak for these shrewd traders to give up such a lucrative sale in a country where, whatever happens, Social Security is always ready to pay for the "wonderful progress of medicine", especially since the no less wonderful General Social Contribution plugs the holes in its budget with taxpayers' money (CSG revenues: 29 billion francs in 1991, 90 in 1994, 150 in 1997, 316 in 1998! The jackpot!).

And then there's the fact that the growth hormone system is so well-oiled! Dynamic collectors supposedly distributed bonuses to certain "morgue" employees for harvesting pituitary glands from corpses... for the greater good of suffering humanity. Generally speaking, in businesses of this kind, one must never forget the practical side, along with a few altruistic verses. Money must always be "deodorized" by a cloud of good conscience; it's the psychological ABC of the business!

At the other end of the chain, doctors are bombarded with flattering propaganda: soon, thanks to them, there will be no more dwarfs in France! They'll even go so far as to see dwarfism where it doesn't exist. This mother is worried about her son not growing fast enough? Let's quickly reassure her by prescribing the child growth hormone treatment. And the treatments multiply throughout the country. Ah! It's a lucrative business! And you want to stop this wonderful "money-making machine," under the pretext that the Americans claim to have accidentally killed three children and are panicking excessively? Do they even have proof that it's the hormones' fault? Come on, let's be serious, we're in the process of eradicating dwarfism, it's worth taking a few risks, especially with other people's lives.

To date, in our beautiful country of universal health protection, 88 young victims have already died from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease transmitted by the Pasteur Institute's growth hormone, while other infected individuals are dying slowly under the watchful eyes of their distraught parents. And when the scandal broke, questions arose as to whether even the minimum health and safety standards had been met.

A segment from the program Envoyé Spécial, titled (with a touch of dark humor) "For a Few Centimeters More" and directed by Françoise Vallet and Philippe Turpaud, particularly struck me. It was the testimony of the mother of a young girl who had contracted the virus and was wasting away, and who exclaimed, in essence: "I hesitated a bit when the doctor told me about this treatment. But when he told me it was prepared by the Pasteur Institute, all my fears vanished. Can you imagine! The Pasteur Institute! I had blind faith in that organization."

This trust, need I tell you, she has completely lost it. And she fully intends to drag these apprentice sorcerers, who are playing a game of bluff with our children's lives, into court. Perhaps this lady would have been a little more suspicious if she had read the article I published in L'Ere nouvelle in March 1982, entitled "Is the Pasteur Institute Run by Honest People?", which I transcribed here a little earlier in the chapter devoted to Paul Kammerer. But no, I must be dreaming! This article, which, incidentally, didn't deal specifically with medicine, certainly wouldn't have been able to instill in her mind the formidable propaganda that has been poisoning the French for over a century.

In short, it will be clear that Jules Tissot had no chance of getting the leaders of the Pasteur Institute to share his views at the time. Like Béchamp before him, he thought only of the health of his fellow human beings and the advancement of science. He found himself facing people who perhaps shared these concerns, but who were preoccupied with the prosperity of their company, willing to go to any lengths to ensure that there was never any danger.

We will see later in this book that two researchers from the Institute who did not "play by the rules" were themselves crushed, one after the other, by the Pasteur Institute. (It is important, however, to distinguish somewhat between the Paris Institute and its provincial or foreign establishments. For the "corporate culture" of the main institution was often less pervasive there,

And there was no shortage in the "branches" of leaders who demonstrated commendable independence and open-mindedness.

However, Tissot was not only attacking the "Bastille" of the Pasteur Institute. Having conducted his research with great meticulousness—we shall see how—he challenged a large number of previous theories, which inevitably turned against him most of those who had comfortably settled into false certainties and could not bear to see the "oyster bed" in which they were accustomed to cultivating their pearls suddenly overturned.

Now, one of Tissot's crucial discoveries, which common sense should have prompted many a scientist before him to consider, was that the substances generally used by researchers to examine living matter at the infinitesimal level themselves had a devastating effect on that very matter, so that observers, far from contemplating the true inner workings of the cell under their microscopes, could only see its scattered debris. Therefore, attempting to give an accurate description of this living cell became as utopian as trying to analyze the architecture of a heavily bombed city from an airplane.

From the very beginning of his book, Tissot pays tribute to Béchamp, and all the more impartially since he will later have to challenge his deductions concerning the microzyma.

Tissot writes:

These false (Pasteurian) notions have had the effect of establishing a fundamental distinction, an irreconcilable difference in nature, between the living matter of organized beings and that of bacteria, primarily because the latter are considered the virulent agents of disease.

It follows from this mindset that any scientific result that tends to establish a connection between organized living matter and bacterial living matter is immediately attacked, opposed, not

It follows from this state of mind that any scientific result which tends to establish a connection between organized living matter and bacterial living matter is immediately attacked, opposed, not for the purpose of verifying it, but solely to prevent its development, its dissemination, that is to say, to stifle it.

And now the new concepts contained in this book, which material facts can only confirm, establish that these organized beings are entirely constituted by two organelles of a strictly bacterial nature, and that these, in many abnormal circumstances, become virulent themselves for the organism they have constituted.

One of them, the dumbbell organelle, becomes, through a deviation or degeneration of its normal state, the agent of the two greatest scourges of humanity, cancer and tuberculosis, and probably also of leprosy.

The other, the colibacillary organelle, can become, through degeneration, the agent of most human diseases, diseases caused by colibacillary, staphylococcal, streptococcal, pneumococcal agents, etc., the latter being indistinguishable from the coliform bacterium. These new concepts (...) will be violently attacked by a school which, for three-quarters of a century, has defended false and harmful dogmas... (...) This will not be new and will only be a continuation of the attacks to which I was subjected in 1926 and 1936, on the occasion of the publication of the first two volumes of this work, and a continuation of the attacks against all those who have published concepts contrary to these dogmas: Frémy, Béchamp, Galippe, Portier.

How could such a situation, so detrimental to the progress of science, have arisen?

The primary origin of this situation lies in Pasteur's obstinate denial of the intracellular origin of the ferment in grape juice and in his stubbornly maintained assertion of its atmospheric origin.

As a consequence of this false principle, he also maintained the atmospheric origin of the ferments that cause putrefaction in matter of animal origin, denied their intra-organic origin, and created the false dogma of the asepsis of living organisms by asserting that the bodies of animals are, in ordinary cases, closed to the introduction of germs from lower beings.

*The consequence of these false principles was that, applying them in his treatise entitled *Recherches sur la putréfaction* (1853), he drew false and completely unfounded conclusions. Béchamp, through clear, precise, and easily verifiable experiments, demonstrated beyond any doubt the falsity of these conclusions, first for meat, then for blood, milk, and urine; he proved that the cause of the putrefaction of these substances was due to the intra-organic granules they contained, which he called "microzymas." This contradiction led to often heated discussions, in which Pasteur was unfair to Béchamp, and which lasted for more than twenty years. >>>*

What Tissot calls the "dumbbell organelle," and in which he sees the primordial agent of organized living matter, is an element composed of a rod ending in a ball at each end, which does indeed give it the shape of a dumbbell. But above all, it must be known that Tissot devoted himself entirely to a titanic work of meticulous observation of elementary living matter, observations which he recorded on a considerable number of very high-quality photographs and which, in his mind, provided irrefutable proof of the accuracy of his analyses. (These documents are now impossible to find, but my friend Michel Bogé was able to consult at the Museum library the collection that accompanied the first volume of Tissot's work published in 1926 and containing 329 plates of about ten photos each.)

However, for evidence to be considered valid, it must first be examined, which none of Tissot's detractors bothered to do. Obviously, one can never prove anything to dogmatic minds or those too obsessed with their career or financial interests. Far from convincing them, any evidence irritates and displeases them. They would gladly discuss theories contrary to their own ideas, only too happy to give themselves the appearance of being open to debate, provided these theories remain confined to undemonstrable hypotheses that skilled dialecticians can always find fault with. But providing them with conclusive evidence only makes them turn their backs on you.

Ah! These people who claim to prove what they say are unbearable! One might almost accuse them of lacking education…

Now, Tissot, ever the stubborn troublemaker, had set out to prove not only that Pasteur's dogmas were false—a view shared by many scientists—but also that most of the cytological analyses performed by his predecessors (including Béchamp) contained numerous errors of interpretation due to the damage inflicted on the

material by the chemical substances used to enable its observation. And so, in the very first chapter of his third volume, he embarks on a detailed study of cytological research techniques, highlighting the shortcomings stemming from the products employed.

I can only give you very short extracts from his text here. (It should be noted that his volume, measuring 195 x 285 mm, contains 355 pages, and that each page averages 5,400 characters or spaces, more than double the length of a page in this book, which has approximately 2,200 pages. It is true that the work contains an excessive number of paragraphs repeated almost word for word. I believe this is due to the fact that it was written over several years and is a compilation of lectures or articles, each addressing a specific question without being able to avoid reiterating the general arguments. But a proofreading before printing should have allowed the author to prune the text of these repetitions, which are quite jarring. This is, however, a minor fault.)

In this study, Tissot pays tribute to all the researchers who preceded him, while also pointing out the shortcomings of their discoveries, which are, moreover, normal as successive stages in the advancement of science. (I note that in his text, all proper names are printed in bold, which I have not adopted, as it makes the typography cumbersome and unsightly.) Tissot writes:

<<< The first observations of the presence of granules in plant cells date from the beginning of the last century and are due to the work of Mitscherlich, Schwann, Cagniard-Latour, Trécul, and Turpin. (...) Currently, in biological circles, Altmann is still credited with the first knowledge about mitochondria. It is generally forgotten, in bibliographical accounts relating to the chondriome, to mention that Béchamp, who was an illustrious French chemist and biologist (...) noted, well before Altmann, the presence, in the cellular elements of animals and plants, of fine protoplasmic granules which he called microzymas and to which he devoted numerous studies over many years.

From his studies carried out from 1860 to 1890, that is to say, well before Altmann, he had concluded primarily:

1. That these granules are the agents of the chemical transformations that take place in the living cell.

2. That when a cell dies, these granules or microzymas transform into bacteria and are the origin of bacterial cultures that invade the tissues of animals and plants and of the putrefaction they undergo under certain conditions, for example in frozen tissues that have not been subjected to any trauma.

The experiments he carried out on this subject, particularly on certain plants with tough and very thick epidermis, as well as those he had performed at Servel, are in my opinion impeccable and unassailable. The facts observed by Béchamp were never accepted by Pasteur, despite the interventions of Pouchet, Claude Bernard, Frémy, etc. (...) It was Altmann who, in 1894, first described in animal tissue cells his granulas or bioplasts, which he recognized as having two forms: a granular form and a filamentous form (...). For Altmann, each granula has an independent life and represents the most elementary living organic particle. (...)

I*n 1908, Arnold described his plasmosomes, which are nothing other than Altmann's granulas (...).*

Benda, in 1902, studied these same bodies, which he called mitochondria and which were already well known before him, even in filamentous and networked forms. He observed filaments containing granules arranged in chains, which he called chondriomites. Finally, Mèves (1907, 1908), in new observations that, like those of his predecessors, primarily established the reality of Altmann granulas and filaments, called rod-shaped mitochondria chondrocontes. >>>

Following this list, my reader will have understood how the multiplication of different terms, accumulated by researchers too concerned with leaving their mark by creating a new word result in a discouraging complexity of scientific vocabulary, which has the perverse effect of fostering confusion and considerably benefiting those primarily concerned with winning over the general public, who will know how to use a simplistic vocabulary less demanding on the accuracy of facts. But we will see where Tissot, for his part, was going with this, by focusing on the chemical processes used for fixing biological tissues, the importance of which on the results of observations is too often overlooked and of which laypeople generally have no idea. He continues:

‘’Altmann observed his granules by fixing the tissues with a mixture of equal parts 5% potassium dichromate and 2% chromic acid. He stained them hot with a solution of acid fuchsin in saturated aniline water. He then differentiated them in a saturated solution of picric acid in absolute alcohol diluted with 1/3 distilled water

Arnold fixed in Flemming's solution and stained with a mixture of malachite green and corn yellow, then differentiated with 1 part acidified alcohol.

Benda used as a fixative Flemming's solution containing only 2 or 3 drops of acetic acid per 20 cc, then stained with crystal violet and sodium sulfalizarinate.

Thus, after Mèves' observations, the existence in the living cell of a group of elements called chondriosomes was known, which included:

1. Round granules (Béchamp's microzymas, Altmann's granulas, or Benda's mitochondria);

2. Rods or filaments called chondrocoonts by Mèves and already seen by the observers who preceded him

Now, with an iconoclastic fervor that understandably did him great harm, Tissot demolished all of this by demonstrating that these researchers, despite their undeniable merits, had not seen reality, but only the ruins of that reality, ruins to which they gave names that I, for one, consider as pompous as they are useless.

"Among the cytologists who have most thoroughly studied mitochondria and cytoplasmic organization over the last twenty years (let us remember that he wrote this in 1946) and specialized in them, we must mention Guillermond, whose results are authoritative. (...)

Let us first explain the technique used by Guillermond.

He used only the so-called mitochondrial fixation methods; of the fifteen plates that accompany his paper, he used Regaud's fixative for thirteen of them and the fixatives of Mèves, Kull, and Benda for the other two."

Guillermond thus praised Regaud's method: *"*All our research has shown us that among mitochondrial techniques, the Regaud method (fixation with a mixture of formalin and potassium dichromate) is the only one that gives reliable results in plant cells. It can therefore be admitted without exaggeration that a result will only be certain if it has been obtained by this method."

Let us note immediately that this assertion is demonstrated to be completely inaccurate by all the drawings in his memoir showing cells fixed by this method; the reader will find further on the formal, indisputable proof of the total destruction of the cytoplasmic organization in these cells. (...)

It will be demonstrated by multiple proofs in this work that the cytoplasmic organization of the cell is achieved by a network of elementary organelles of a single type, shaped like dumbbells articulated exclusively by their balls, either with each other, with the outer cell membrane, or with the nuclear membrane, and circumscribing multiple polygonal meshes in which the cytoplasmic fluid circulates freely and at all points. The dumbbells included in this network are permanently immobilized therein. (...)

However, Guillermond and others before and after him observed the presence in the cytoplasm of free, scattered elements exhibiting extremely varied, even incoherent, forms, which are currently considered to be the mitochondria, that is, the chondriome of the cell. It will be demonstrated further on, by multiple proofs, that these free, scattered, and formless elements contained in the cells drawn by Guillermond in his plates are the scattered remnants of the network of disorganized cytoplasmic dumbbells, disrupted by the altering action of the fixative and whose elements are already largely destroyed. (...) »

Having thus established that all existing descriptions of cellular constitution have been radically distorted by the chemical preparations intended to facilitate their examination, Tissot will strive to implement less destructive processes for his own research, because it is self-evident that if the observer destroys what he observes, he cannot draw any reliable conclusions from his work and is reduced to making highly hypothetical deductions.

But it is clear that Tissot's revelations will plunge into discomfort and embarrassment all those who have already published descriptions of the cellular environment around the world, presented to the public as revealed truths, supported by detailed illustrations that no one doubts are an exact reflection of reality. For example, I have in my library a superb book entitled *The Cell*, published in 1964 in the *Life* series—the world of science—which includes a very artistic, colorful drawing supposedly representing a cross-section of a rat liver cell. It resembles a medley of vegetables, and this charming chaos, where pink, green, yellow, and purple combine to color various scattered filaments and granules, irresistibly brings to mind the heap of ruins that Tissot tells us is necessarily the result of observing a destroyed cell.

We are, in fact, led to doubt the seriousness of the work, which states on page 7 (in the preface): "A man is composed of 10 trillion cells" and then on page 15: "It is estimated that the human body contains 60 trillion cells." Certainly, when dealing with such numbers, a few tens of billions don't really matter, but these are nonetheless unfortunate approximations from scientists supposedly working with precision. (In fact, it is estimated that the human body is made up of a number of cells varying between 70 trillion and 100 trillion depending on the individual's weight and volume. Therefore, the second figure given in the book is closer to the truth.)

The book extols the virtues of modern electron microscopes, which naturally reinforces the reader's belief that the illustrations accurately represent observed reality. However, I searched these pages in vain for any information regarding the fixatives used. Admittedly, this is a popular science book aimed at the general public, in which the author doesn't feel obligated to delve into the details of research

methods. This emphasis on simplicity is understandable, but it's precisely this kind of omission that allows the public to swallow almost anything under the guise of "scientific truths," since the layperson, who isn't necessarily unintelligent, has no way of judging whether the observation techniques have regrettable consequences for the cells being examined.

As for me, I am strongly inclined to think, since Tissot's formidable work has been completely obscured, that the technical flaws he denounced in 1946 still existed in 1964, and I don't see why they would have disappeared in 2003, because, whatever progress is made in microscopes, this cannot change the quality of observations if the fixatives used are still so destructive.

Since Tissot therefore deemed it necessary to reveal to the scientific world and to practicing physicians (it is to the latter that he dedicates his book) why the cellular descriptions published up to that point were almost all tainted by a procedural defect, it was to be expected that a barrage of criticism would be leveled at this troublemaker. Thus, he writes in the introduction to his latest volume:

"*It is certain that a strong reaction will greet the publication of this book. As was already the case with the publication of the second volume, I will be accused of being a "demolisher," of "playing bowling" with the dogmas and principles of biology.*"

It is easy for me to answer this accusation by saying that I have only demolished what is false and harmful, and that I have rebuilt it by immediately replacing the falsehood with exact notions of vital importance that could never have been discovered without the demolition of false dogmas that I have effected. By this act, I have therefore opened new avenues of research for science that will be very fruitful.

Moreover, in all the research presented in this book, what destroyed the falsehood was the discovery of the exact fact and not reasoning or a series of deductions; there was no demolition, there was only the automatic collapse of the falsehood through the construction of truth. The colibacillary function, by its very construction, determined the automatic collapse of a series of errors, the principal one being the dogma of the asepsis of living beings.

It is clear that the new concepts I am introducing have the effect of a bomb dropping into the middle of this swamp of errors, because they arrive all at once, in a science that is three-quarters of a century behind, instead of having been developed slowly, gradually, during that time.

But whose fault is it? (...) >>

If there was one point on which Tissot erred, it was in assuming that his "bomb" would actually blow anything up. As he quite rightly pointed out, we had been sinking deeper into error for three-quarters of a century. And indeed, we were so deeply entrenched in it that it would have taken a veritable earthquake for the scientific world to regain its senses. These earthquakes began to occur toward the end of the 20th century, with AIDS, the explosion of cancers, the unexpected return of tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and the list goes on. But all of this came too late to vindicate Tissot, who in the meantime had sunk into the oblivion his enemies had so carefully prepared for him.

In his time, as we have seen, Tissot was silenced by the scientific community, even more radically than Béchamp had been. Perhaps they both should have jumped over their adversaries, so to speak, and tried to address the public directly in order to show them the disastrous consequences that the errors of Pasteurian bacteriophobia, which was in the process of "phagocytizing" the medical world, would bring about in the following decades. They hadn't thought of it, and even if they had, could they have succeeded? It's highly doubtful, because it's hard to imagine which publisher would have had the audacity to publish and distribute in bookstores texts rejected by official scientific bodies, in these fields where it's difficult for the layperson to judge for themselves and disregard expert opinions. Another biologist, long shunned by the scientific establishment, accomplished this feat: Jean Rostand. But he had a considerable advantage: bearing an already famous name, which opened the doors of major publishing houses to him. Neither Tissot nor Béchamp had a weapon of this caliber in their arsenal.

However, after demonstrating the shortcomings of the prevailing cytological investigation techniques, Tissot took pains to describe his own. And I believe it is quite useful to provide my reader with a list of details that may seem tedious. If I subject them to this, it is because this reading can give the non-specialist valuable insights into Tissot's work. How, indeed, can one convince the public of the value of a work that the scientific community has disregarded, if not by showing them the seriousness with which it was conducted? Those who do not practice a science lack the points of reference to properly assess the work of a researcher. (This is also what gives official experts an exorbitant influence on the judgment of the average person.) By understanding how Tissot worked, one can appreciate the patience, perseverance, and meticulousness that this remarkable mind displayed in his solitary quest for knowledge. Here is what he describes:

"From the numerous tests I have carried out with the most diverse fixatives, I have concluded that all of them alter, to a greater or lesser extent, the elements that constitute cellular organization; this alteration exists even with the most successful

fixation. What is important, therefore, to seek is a minimum of alteration, and this can only be achieved by determining the optimal proportions of substance in the fixative and the optimal duration of its action on the material being studied. By carrying out this research on several fixatives, one can, by choosing the most favorable one, obtain sufficient preservation of the cellular structure for the study. (...)

The fixation was generally carried out either with a 10% formalin solution alone, rarely with a lower proportion (6 to 10%), or with a formalin solution to which the constituents of Ringer's solution have been added. (…)

The fixed fragment, after washing, was dehydrated in absolute alcohol, then treated with toluene, and finally embedded in paraffin in an oven at approximately 56°C (Péchelbronn paraffin, fusible at 54°C).

Staining was performed on sections, most often with ferric hematoxylin, either alone or followed by cold staining with Ziehl's fuchsin to which 1/3, 1/2, or 2/3 of 95° alcohol has been added, or with acid fuchsin, or erythrosine. Generally, staining was performed with ferric hematoxylin alone using the following procedures:

The dewaxed sections were mordanted for 1 to 10 minutes in a 0.50% or 1% aqueous iron alum solution at 40°C, washed quickly with distilled water, then stained at 40°C for 10 minutes in a 1% hematoxylin solution, at least one month old and obtained by mixing 80 cc of distilled water, 10 cc of 95% alcohol, 10 cc of glycerin, and 1 g of hematoxylin; finally, they were washed quickly with distilled water and then immersed for 2 or 3 seconds, or slightly longer, in a 0.25% lithium carbonate solution to change the black stain to a dark blue stain, and finally washed with distilled water. (...) »

From this reading alone, it will no longer be surprising that Tissot's detractors, Béchamp, Kammerer, and others, prefer to indulge in venomous rhetoric and accusations of bad faith rather than undertake to repeat the contested experiments themselves, which would nevertheless be the only honest way to challenge the diligent practitioners of knowledge.

But Tissot will now describe for us perhaps the most original part of his work, the part through which he left us irrefutable proof of the validity of his conclusions:

"*A very important point that I consider part of the research technique is the photography of the preparations studied. All the interesting details observed during the study of a preparation are photographed on a 9 x 12 plate. (…)*

This yields a series of photographic prints containing, for each preparation, a perfectly accurate record of all the interesting images observed, because the lens and the photographic plate do not err, do not omit anything, and do not distort anything. The study of these images almost always allows us to observe features that the eye had not noticed during direct examination, to complete an incomplete observation, to clarify details that were poorly seen, and often also to correct an error. (...)

Now that we have understood how Tissot worked, let us see what initial "revolutionary" conclusions he reached: *"With this demonstration of the non-existence of amyloplasts, we conclude the series of studies whose aim was to verify the accuracy of the notions currently accepted about mitochondria or chondriosomes and which have become dogmas."*

These notions are false: mitochondria do not exist. What has been described under this name are the formless remnants of the cytoplasmic network and the dumbbells that constitute it, altered and dislocated by fixing reagents.

Contrary to these notions, there is only one building organelle for all living beings, animal and plant, from the top to the bottom of the food chain. This universal building organelle has only one shape, the dumbbell shape, and a universal mode of articulation as well, by its balls, to form cellular networks and filamentous elements.

From these facts, we can therefore conclude that the false notion of mitochondria results from gross errors of observation and that it is one of the grossest errors that biology has ever known. >>>

With photos to back him up, Tissot thus established that mitochondria did not exist. Have they therefore disappeared from biology textbooks and encyclopedias? Not at all, my princes! And I find in the 2001 edition of Quid, page 123, a cell drawing practically identical (minus the color) to the one in the 1964 issue of Life, in which "mitochondria" strut regally, which Tissot would see as nothing more than fragments of dumbbell organelles dislocated by fixatives used without care.

Tissot may well turn over in his grave, condemned to eternal insomnia, but mitochondria are still there! And this by virtue of an elementary truth that he would gladly have as Mr. de La Palice proclaimed: *It is impossible to make disappear what does not exist!* In other words: what does not exist is hard to believe! (Is not God the most illustrious example?) However, Tissot will describe this cellular organization and what he calls the "bacterial function" of living beings with precision:

"If a catalytic action were exerted in the cytoplasm, then all living matter (the cytoplasmic network) would exert it through the immobile dumbbell organelles that constitute it. But the role of ferment or catalyst cannot be fulfilled in the cell by the

immobile dumbbell organelle because, in both kingdoms (animal and plant), the bacterial and fermentative function is exclusively fulfilled by free and mobile micrococcal granules which, in animals, are the coliform cocci of the blood (Béchamp's microzymas)."

These microzymas obviously penetrate the cells and exert their action there, but they do not remain; they leave with the fluids secreted by the cell: urine, milk, saliva, digestive juices, etc., or with the lymph that emanates from it. They are therefore not part of the cell; they merely pass through it. This phenomenon explains:

A) Why does urine normally always contain an innumerable quantity of coliform cocci, which cause its fermentation, and milk, an equal quantity of the same elements, which cause it to coagulate and are the cause of lactic and butyric fermentations?

B) Why does saliva contain a large quantity of these coliform cocci (...)?

C) Why are the active fermentative elements of digestive enzymes the coliform cocci from the blood that have passed through the digestive glands?

D) Why do all pathological fluids always contain elements of E. coli, either in its bacillary form or in its other forms: staphylococcus or streptococcus (...), pneumococcus or enterococcus?

We can therefore see here how Tissot joins Béchamp and how he diverges from him, both nevertheless remaining in essential agreement on the observation that bacteria are present inside our cells, permanently or temporarily, contributing to the vital functions of the organism when it maintains itself in living conditions that satisfy its natural needs of all kinds, or adopting pathogenic and destructive forms when this is not the case. Both endorse bacterial polymorphism (one could even say transformism) and refute Pasteur's theories of bacterial fixity and externality.

For Tissot, who accepts (not without difficulty) Béchamp's microzyma, this can only refer to the "passing" E. coli bacterium and not to the dumbbell organelle, both builder and framework of the cell, and he specifies: "The organized elementary unit is therefore not the cell: it is the dumbbell organelle, and it is this that is the elementary living unit."

I am thus compelled to attribute to the dumbbell organelle the "eternal and spiritual" characteristics that I had previously reserved for the microzyma. Although convinced by Tissot's demonstration, I confess I cannot help but feel some reluctance to make this transfer, for a reason that my reader will undoubtedly consider irrational: "microzyma" seems to me a much more poetic term than "dumbbell organelle."

But ultimately, in these domains that touch upon the very roots of life, must not poetry bow before reality?

So, the mythical mitochondria continue their hallucinatory proliferation in the texts of post-2000 biologists and are probably invading the Internet, even though their non-existence was demonstrated by one of our greatest "cursed scientists" more than half a century ago. It's barely believable, and yet it's true. Tissot asserted that Pasteur and his followers had led bacteriology astray three-quarters of a century ago. Yet nothing has changed since this earth-shattering revelation. It has been misguided for a century and a quarter now, that's all, and there's no reason for that to change, since "pasteurized" medicine is now a religion, with all the dogmatism, ritualism, intolerance, and stubborn refusal to admit the most obvious natural realities that entails.

Our contemporaries readily believe that science is fast. What an illusion! Only technology and industry are fast, from the moment they see the profit to be made from a scientific discovery. Then they redouble their efforts, even hastening to throw the "precautionary principle" to the wind—a criminal nonchalance for which multiple proofs are now raining down upon us. But if they fail to see this profit, or, worse still, if they believe they discern in a discovery some source of disruption to their productivity, science will immediately be forced to drag its feet or consign its most effective researchers to oblivion.

By "science," we must understand here the academies, which, like all so-called representative groups, are subject to herd mentality and sheep-like behavior, snobbery, conformism, and conservatism, whatever the individual merits of their members may be.

Nothing is easier, in fact, than manipulating any assembly, even one composed mainly of individuals of worth. Thus, on February 25, 1937, at the initiative of Professor of Anthropology P. Rivet, Tissot was invited to give a lecture in the main auditorium of the National Museum of Natural History, to explain the autogenous origin of Koch's bacillus and the autogenous development of tuberculosis. The entire scientific elite of Paris had been invited to this lecture. But the Pasteur Institute had dispatched a group of students and staff members to heckle the speaker. Following this tumultuous session, an audience member, Dr. Fougerat, wrote to one of the leading medical journals:

‘’This explosion of sectarianism suffocated me. It was hatred that contorted faces against this great, modest man, Tissot; a veritable band of unleashed savages, even the peaceful Y... who drew attention to himself by his violence, brandishing his umbrella like a tomahawk.

And this explosion of hatred immediately gave me this conviction: Tissot is touching on something other than a scientific question; to considerable material interests that would be ruined if his concepts proved true.

You can be sure that the conspiracy of silence will intensify and that everything will be done to break the man.

In matters where only study, courteous and exhaustive discussion, in the love of truth, should, yes, only have the right to exist and to reach a conclusion, this is truly something. >>>

Dr. Fougerat was right. Everything would be done to ensure that Tissot's work remained unknown to the medical world and the public. A vast disease industry was preparing to invade France, and after it, the planet. Pasteur's imperialism was on the march, and nothing would stop it!

So, for more than fifty years, Tissot has been working to demonstrate that the dumbbell organelle is indeed the elementary unit of the living world.

"*Life is, in short,"* he writes, *"an internal force attached to living matter that allows it to take from the external environment the materials it needs for its growth and multiplication. (...)*

This is what happens to the dumbbell organelle, which draws from its internal environment, the cytoplasmic fluid, the materials necessary for maintaining its life, growth, and multiplication. These materials are supplied to it, in animals, for example, by the blood plasma, into which they have themselves been introduced by the digestion and assimilation of food, and then subsequently transformed by the fermentative action of the E. coli organelle into substances directly assimilable by the dumbbell organelle, such as fibrin, which, by depositing itself on it, ensures the repair of its albumin losses and, consequently, its survival."

The dumbbell organelle taken in isolation is alive since it multiplies, a fact proven by the creation of successive rows of dumbbells in the growing cell; its property of growth and multiplication is further proven by the fact that when, by the effect of a cause unknown to us, it becomes Koch's bacillus, it develops and multiplies indefinitely in its in vitro cultures and forms a veritable tissue of dumbbells comparable, for example, to the network of dumbbells that constitutes the cells of the spinal ganglia.

The same proof is provided by the evolution of cancer, due to the uncontrolled multiplication of the dumbbell organelle, as will be seen at the end of this volume. (...) The assembly of the dumbbell organelles into a network constituting the

cytoplasm and, as will be seen later, the nuclear network, makes them appear to lose their autonomy; but, when abnormal conditions (trauma, various destructive actions, etc.) disrupt these networks and separate these organelles from one another, their autonomy and their quality as living elements are manifested by the intense proliferation that causes and characterizes tuberculosis and cancer. >>>

And Tissot will demonstrate to us, this time in full agreement with Béchamp, that bacteria, viruses, hyphomycetes (fungi), pseudomitochondria, etc., are merely the various forms taken, according to the conditions of the surrounding environment, by cellular organelles (dumbbells or coliform bacteria). Through numerous experiments, he obtains at will the transformation of living matter from plants and animals into bacterial or mycelial forms. And Tissot states this rule:

"Every bacterial species is only a temporary form of living matter originating from an organized being, animal or plant."

From then on, Tissot was able to explain the origin of most diseases. They could only have two sources: either the ingestion of partially spoiled food, or an organic disorder creating within the body the transformation of organelles into bacteria.

Thus, he explains, for example, the pathogenic action of "chilling." Cellular organelles need a temperature of 37°C to maintain themselves in a normal state of participation in cellular activity. Wurtz's experiments made it possible to attribute a causal effect to cold on the onset of certain diseases. Similarly, it is noted that the putrefaction of a corpse (which is nothing other than the anarchic activity of organelles becoming bacteria and acting for their own ends) begins as soon as its temperature drops below 32°C.

In living beings, a sudden drop in body temperature can lead to the onset of rhinopharyngeal or pulmonary illnesses, even in the absence of any supposedly contagious contact with other sick people, simply because the disruption caused by the too rapid decrease in body temperature, before the body has time to react by using its caloric reserves, triggers the internal transformation of organelles into bacteria. In other words, in this case, the body produces its own "microbes."

Moreover, each of us has had the opportunity to verify for ourselves that it is not the cold alone, against which the body is able to fight for several hours, that can trigger a cold, or even bronchitis or pneumonia, but that it is primarily the sudden change from hot to cold, plunging the body into a vulnerable state. On the contrary, it is clear that in the absence of any chilling, contact with people who have a cold is generally insufficient to cause one, unless our immune system is compromised.

And Tissot goes so far as to question the very principle of contagion. He believes that when there is an epidemic, it does not result from a circulating contagion between individuals, as deceptive appearances might suggest, but more likely from the fact that, the same causes producing the same effects, all affected individuals have been exposed to identical environmental or dietary conditions.

For Tissot, the main external source of human diseases (which are, of course, more prevalent in weakened, malnourished, deficient, or stressed individuals, and therefore in a state of lower resistance) lies in their diet, particularly plant-based and, more specifically, cereal-based diets. His demonstration is quite striking with regard to diphtheria:

"The proof that the living matter of cereal grains is indeed the original diphtheria virus lies in the fact that by culturing the living substance of a healthy, normal, charred barley grain, one obtains Cladosporium herbarum on a solid medium (agar) and, in medium liquid, the diphtheria bacillus, and then, even more demonstratively, that by inoculating the conidia of Cladosporium herbarum from barley in broth, one obtains mycelial colonies on which the diphtheria bacilli develop (see pl. 64). (...) Here, moreover, is formal proof that the living matter of wheat can develop the diphtheria pseudomembrane:

Healthy cereal grains (wheat, barley, rye), quickly flamed and immediately plunged into sterile cold water, then crushed and applied to the exposed skin on the inner surface of a rabbit's ear, develop a false membrane identical to diphtheria false membranes, containing the typical conidia and, in addition, characteristic diphtheria bacilli.

Tissot then describes the climatic and meteorological conditions that can cause partial infection of cereals during harvesting, and subsequently contamination of the flour produced from them. (Let's not forget that he is writing this at a time when young children's food has consisted mainly of milk and flour porridge for centuries.) And he arrives at his crucial conclusions:

"These flours can spread (in addition to diphtheria) measles, scarlet fever and especially infant poliomyelitis, the virus of this disease obviously existing in two of the most common foods given to young children from 6 months to 3 years, then up to 5 or 6 years in decreasing proportions, food consisting of cereal flours contaminated by fungal diseases, and milk soiled by stable manure.

Thus is determined the cause and nature of the crucial influence of meteorological conditions on the development of epidemic-like diseases.

Thus also appears the crucial importance of determining the nature and original source of viruses and the actual form in which they initially act. It is the knowledge of this original source that has allowed me:

1. To determine the plant and food source of the principal viruses.

2. To determine that infection by heterogeneous viruses occurs through food ingestion and not through contagion between individuals, which is only accidental and very rare, as the observations made by Marinesco during the 1927 poliomyelitis epidemic in Romania proved.

3. To establish that it is a specific conidial form of the living matter of a food plant that causes a disease, and that this same plant can also cause, through ingestion, one or more other different diseases caused by the various conidial forms of hyphomycetes to which its living matter can give rise.

These notions of the food nature of viruses (...) are therefore of considerable importance for the etiology, pathogenesis, and control of infectious diseases.

This importance is so considerable that it can be predicted that, in the near future, and if we so choose, all eruptive fevers, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and other heterogeneous infectious diseases such as typhus and plague will have disappeared from the list of human diseases, without vaccines and solely through precise food hygiene. >>>

The fact is that many authors have pointed out that it is primarily improvements in hygiene and nutritional quality that have led to a decline in traditional diseases over the last half-century. The great misfortune is that this development coincided with the widespread use of vaccines, which allowed Pasteur's followers to claim credit for this improvement in public health and to propagate the dangerous illusion that health security depended on vaccination. Poor Tissot, were he to return to us, would be absolutely terrified to see the very health advances he himself heralded diverted to the benefit of the poison merchants who stifled his work.

It is obviously impossible for me to summarize here the monumental work of Professor Jules Tissot, which we hope will soon be at least partially republished. But I would nevertheless like to conclude this chapter with a few excerpts concerning the ineffectiveness of vaccines, because not only do they provide valuable information at a time when the vaccination religion is spreading across the globe, generating monstrous profits for industrial laboratories at the expense of human communities and their genuine progress, but they also explain why the enormous commercial machinery of the vaccine could absolutely not tolerate Tissot. Indeed, he ends his book with a thorough demolition of the main vaccines (tetanus, typhoid, rabies,

tuberculosis) and tells us, for example, specifically about diphtheria toxoid used as a vaccine:

"Diphtheria toxoid can only protect against one of the diphtheria viruses, the one used to manufacture it. (...) Behring, Roux, and their collaborators could not have suspected, due to their ignorance of the multiplicity of diphtheria viruses, their initial form, and their original source, that their experiments on animals were not applicable to humans; the fact of experimenting with the toxin of a single virus, which was used to immunize one animal, and then injecting a second animal with the same toxin mixed with the antitoxin, proved the toxin's protective action against that single virus but not against the others, which are specifically different and against which it can only be inactive. (...)"

Thus, it is in these conditions of ignorance (...) of the real possibilities of the action of the toxoid that its inoculation is carried out and that it has even come to be made compulsory for schoolchildren and for the army.

The facts that have just been presented demonstrate that the supposed immune action of the toxoid rests only on unfounded assertions and that it has yet to be proven.

By categorically asserting the absolute efficacy and safety of diphtheria toxoid, the public has therefore been knowingly misled. This was not an error, but a deliberate lie. (...) All doctors now know that those vaccinated with diphtheria toxoid contract diphtheria in roughly the same proportions as the unvaccinated and that the diphtheria they contract is as serious as that of the unvaccinated (Friedberger).

P. Ruttgen and Isi Fischer observed 13 cases of diphtheria out of 48 vaccinated individuals, or 25% (Bull. Med., Dec. 3, 1932, p. 839). It should be noted that the proportion of diphtheria among unvaccinated individuals is significantly lower. (…)

Dr. Léon Renard, of the Léopold Bellan Hospital, wrote in June 1938 in the Revue Française that, since almost all schoolchildren were vaccinated, it could not be claimed that if vaccination were even more widespread, cases of diphtheria would be less numerous, when the opposite is true.

Dr. Renard adds:

"On the contrary, it often happens that some vaccinated individuals contract diphtheria during the vaccination process, and this diphtheria is very serious and sero-resistant. (...)

This is the danger of diphtheria vaccination; if the French accept the risks without protest, they will soon be given a nice little law making BCG vaccination against tuberculosis mandatory, which doesn't vaccinate against anything at all, which, on the

contrary, is illusory; the cases of meningitis, etc., due to this vaccination are countless." (...)

Is it possible – adds Tissot – to deceive the public in this way when it has become proven that vaccinated people contract diphtheria at least as easily as unvaccinated people, and when statistics show that despite vaccination, the number of diphtheria cases doubled from 1923 to 1933 in France and, in Germany, quintupled from 1926 to 1937 (from 30,000 to 146,000)?

Alas, yes, dear Professor Tissot, it is perfectly possible to deceive the public in this way, and even more easily 50 years after the publication of your last works, something you probably couldn't have imagined. This is because the public is ignorant, uncultured, cowardly, and so thirsty for security that it is ready to believe any preacher of miracles. It once believed in the men in black and religiously swallowed their communion wafers. Today, it believes in the men in white and religiously offers its backside to their syringes. But the psychological process is the same: we are far too afraid to take responsibility, to be vigilant, to inform ourselves, to educate ourselves, to judge for ourselves, and to assume our own destiny; we prefer to entrust ourselves, bound hand and foot, to "educated" individuals who boast of relieving us of the risk of living. For, whatever the duplicity of the social climbers and the extent of the betrayal of the clerics, ordinary citizens are ultimately responsible for their misfortunes, through a kind of wilful credulity which is not really naive trust, but simply inveterate laziness coupled with existential cowardice.

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You can read about the **Pierre Lance** here https://www.wikiberal.org/wiki/Pierre_Lance